

1—One tone American acting as guard of a long line of Hun prisoners. 2—Scene in the ruins of Peronne, which the British have recaptured. 3—General Humbert, commander of the French army northwest of Noyon, in conversation with a colonel.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British Smash the Wotan Line and French and Yankees Drive Huns North.

GERMANS QUIT VESLE RIVER

Continue Their Retreat From Lys Sector, Where Americans Fight on Belgian Soil—Bolsheviks Are Defeated in Siberia and Northern Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The whole western front, from Ypres to Reims, was ablaze all the week, and throughout all the long stretch the Germans continued their retreat. The armies of the allies followed closely on their heels, hammering at them day and night and giving them not a moment's pause for reorganization of their weary forces. It was another week of uninterrupted allied success, and the withdrawal of the Huns was extended to include the Vesle river sector, between Soissons and Reims. Until Wednesday there had been little activity there, except continuous artillery work and some sharp fighting between the Americans and the Germans in the region of Fismes and Fismette. But in the first days of the week airplane observers reported evidences of a coming retreat by the enemy, and this developed on Wednesday. The American and French patrols pursued the Huns promptly and by Thursday had reached the crest dominating the Aisne, across which river the Germans seemed likely to take the main bodies of their troops.

This retrograde movement was made necessary by the successful advance of General Mangin's army north and northwest of Soissons between the Ailette and the Aisne, threatening the Chemin des Dames and flanking the enemy line toward Fismes. With the aid of Americans, Mangin was moving steadily down the Aisne plateau and in the direction of Laon, and it appeared doubtful that the Huns would be able to remain long south of the Hindenburg line through Anigny and Craonne. They were driven out of Clemency, Bray, Missy-sur-Aisne and many other towns in this region, and the French as early as Wednesday night were in the outskirts of Coucy, one of the important German bases on the edge of the St. Gobain forest. Between there and Chauny the enemy was forced from a series of dominating heights that he has relied on to protect La Fere. To the northwest of Chauny equally important victories gave General Humbert possession of Guiscard and Maucourt after he had forced the retirement of the enemy from Mont St. Simon and the Canal du Nord. This latter action was a desperate fight, for the German positions were protected by a wilderness of wire entanglements and by innumerable machine-gun nests. Captured officers said they had orders to retreat to the region of Bethancourt, northwest of Chauny. There were indications that the Huns planned to make a stand on a line through Ham, but the French advance was so swift that their ability to do this was doubtful. The French First army was moving irresistibly on Ham from Vesle and the Canal du Nord.

At Fismes the French and American advance reached the old Hindenburg line, had Ham practically flanked and was rapidly approaching Laon. The last named city has been one of the most important of the German bases in Picardy and the heart of the present Hun operations. It is a great center of railways and highways and its capture by the allies, it was said, must mean the further retirement of the enemy.

The British in Picardy opened the week by occupying Peronne after an Australian force had captured Mont St. Quentin in a brilliant operation. A little to the north Haig's men took Comblès, Morval, Courcellette and Le Transloy, and straightened out their

new line by advancing it to Moislans and to the east of Neuville. Then, on Monday, came a grand British smash which wrecked the much-vaunted Wotan switch line of the Hindenburg line, from Drocourt to Quenast. Despite the resistance of great masses of infantry and artillery, the British rushed forward on a ten-mile front and speedily made a gain of some five miles, the German losses being frightful. In the succeeding days they kept up the drive remorselessly, putting much of the Canal du Nord behind their lines and approaching within a few miles of Douai and Cambrai. These two cities were so important to the German defensive system that large numbers of troops were rushed to their rescue and the British drive was slowed down perceptibly by the end of the week, though it was by no means stopped.

All through the week there were reports that many towns and villages back of the German lines in Picardy were in flames and it was certain that the foe were destroying great quantities of supplies which they were not given time to remove.

In the Lys sector, the salient west of Armentieres, the German retreat, under compulsion, continued steadily and the British advanced as far as Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, taking a number of villages. The northern part of this sector became of especial interest to Americans because the Yankees were there engaged in their first battle on Belgian soil. These troops, later identified by General March as the Thirtieth division of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina men, captured Voormezele and other towns in the vicinity, and next day pushed on further eastward. Thursday the British, presumably aided by these same Americans, took Ploegsteert village and Hill 63, dominating points on the Messines ridge. By that time the British, from Neuve Chapelle south to Givenchy, had reached the line they held before the German drive of April 9 last, and east of Givenchy they had occupied parts of the old German positions.

Altogether it was a highly satisfactory week on the west front. The German military critics have given up trying to conceal wholly the truth of the Hun reverses, but some of them predict that the retreat will not go much farther. The German crown prince broke into print with an interview in which he declared the German idea of victory now is "to hold our own and not allow ourselves to be vanquished." He said only the allies were waging a war of extermination; that the Germans wished to annihilate none of their enemies. The Hun peace offensive seems to have petered out entirely for the time being.

The British government, aroused by the sinking of its embassy in Petrograd and the murder of Captain Cromie, the British attaché, has sent an ultimatum to the soviet government at Moscow, demanding reparation and prompt punishment of the guilty and threatening to hold the members of the bolshevik government individually responsible and to have them treated as outlaws by all civilized nations. Meanwhile the British are holding Litvinoff, bolshevik representative in London, and his staff under arrest pending the release of British officials who were arrested in Russia.

Belated dispatches from Siberia tell of the destruction of the bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal by the Czechoslovaks and say the Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs. It appears that uninterrupted connection has been established between the allied forces across Siberia all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok and that the vanguard of the Czechs has joined hands with General Semenov's troops on the Onon river.

In northern European Russia the allies and loyal Russians have gained further successes south of Archangel and inflicted severe losses on the bolsheviks.

On the Ussuri front in eastern Siberia the allied forces have been driving the bolsheviks northward, defeating them in every engagement and inflicting heavy casualties. The Americans under General Graves joined in these operations.

The suppression of the Social Rev-

olutionists in Moscow is being carried out with a heavy hand. About five thousand of them have been arrested and sentenced to death, and it is said they will be executed if their party shows any further opposition to the soviet government. The streets of Moscow are under the strictest military guard.

Details of the supplementary Russo-German agreements have been made public. Germany promises to evacuate all occupied territory east of Livonia and Estonia as soon as boundaries are established, and to get out of all other territory east of Germany when Russia has fulfilled her financial obligations, which must be within four months. Russia is pledged to fight against the entente forces in northern Russia, and Germany promises that Finland shall not attack.

An attempt to assassinate Nicolai Lenin, soviet premier, was made by a girl in Moscow, but at last reports he was still alive though in a serious condition. Very likely his death would be a godsend to Russia.

There is not much to say of the war on the Italian, Albanian and Greek fronts. Small engagements are numerous, but no decisive operations have been started lately. In Albania the retirement of the allied line for a short distance is explained by the necessity of preparing for winter by occupying certain dominating heights. Austria has not attempted anything important in Italy, possibly because she is too busy trying to settle her internal troubles, or because of the call on her for troops to help out the sorely-pressed Germans in France. Several Austrian divisions have been identified on the west front. Meanwhile the Italian airmen, aided by American flyers, have been doing a lot of bombing of Austrian towns, railways and naval stations.

According to dispatches from Munich by way of Geneva, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, resigned Thursday, giving poor health as the cause of his action.

From Cologne came the news that the commandant of the Brandenburg province had placed the province, including the city of Berlin, under martial law in order to stop the "invention and circulation of untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

General March said last week that more than 250,000 American troops were landed in France during August, and that up to the first of September more than 1,600,000 had embarked for the various fronts, including those sent to France, England, Italy and Siberia. There has been no official mention of late of the First American Field army, and observers in France and in England believe it is being prepared for a great drive, of which the present offensive is but the preliminary.

All preparations have been completed for the registration of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five, under the new draft law. General Crowder has called on the people to aid in making the registration a complete success, and so far as the older men are concerned, has given assurance that a very large proportion of them will not be required to go to the front. The young men, he and most others believe, will be only too glad to get into this greatest and most righteous of all wars.

Spain has not yet come to the breaking point with Germany, but another Spanish vessel having been torpedoed, has decided to seize German interned ships without further parley. The tone of the press there, and also in other neutral countries, is becoming distinctly pro-ally.

American shipyards set a record during August, turning out 66 ships aggregating 340,145 dead weight tons. Forty-four were of steel. The total tonnage built for the shipping board has now passed the two million mark. British merchant vessels completed during August amounted to 124,675 gross tons. The new construction in the allied countries is now well ahead of the destruction by submarines.

The president's letter says: "In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service."

GERMANS BACK AT HINDENBURG LINE

Indications of a Purpose to Make Stand There.

BATTLE ENTERS NEW PHASE

Germans Doubling Their Rear Guards and Seeking By Counter-Attacks To Slow Up The Allied Drive.

Paris.—The Germans have markedly stiffened their resistance against the Allied armies from the region of Arras to Rheims, but their efforts to ward off further encroachments into the territory they are holding have failed. All along the front the German big guns are endeavoring to gain, chine guns in vast numbers are being used in front of strategic points which the Allies are endeavoring to gain. Nevertheless the British have dug more deeply into the sector southwest of Cambrai, capturing important positions on the four-mile front between the Havrincourt Wood and Piziere, regaining their old trench positions dominating Gouzeaucourt and capturing Gouzeaucourt.

To the south the French are only a short distance west of St. Quentin, and are at the gates of La Fere. On this last-named sector the French daily are enlarging their turning movement against the St. Gobain forest, the conquest of which would remove the greater barrier to an Allied advance in force eastward toward Laon in an outflanking movement against both the Aisne and Chemin des Dames positions of the enemy.

The Germans here and northeast of Soissons are also offering most determined resistance against the French, realizing that should General Mangin's strategy prove successful the entire German line eastward to Rheims necessarily would be compelled to undergo marked readjustment. Thousands of machine guns and guns of larger caliber are roaring away against the French, both from the St. Gobain forest and the plateau above the Ailette River, northeast of Soissons.

Along the Aisne the Germans are still endeavoring to retard the advance of the French in further crossings of the stream probably in order to give their main army a chance to make its way unimpeded northward in case of a quick rush by the French toward Laon, a maneuver which seems in the making by Marshal Foch's forces. Large numbers of reinforcements have been rushed up by the Germans here and also along the Aisne front, where the Americans are fighting alongside the French.

Particular attention is being given by the Germans to the three hinges of their line—in Flanders, northeast of Soissons and around Rheims. A break through at either point by the Allies would spell disaster to the enemy. Therefore, the German high command is buttressing them for eventualities. In Flanders the German strategy seems to be the obliteration of points vulnerable to sharp assaults. Particularly is this noticeable along the Lys River, south of Ypres, where the Germans are reported to have removed all their artillery to the east side of the river, and a little to the north, around Wythate, where the British have advanced their line nearly a mile, and apparently with slight opposition.

The concentration of artillery of all calibers, including machine guns and large bodies of men in the region of Soissons, where every nook and cranny of the rolling country contains hordes of defenders, proves the importance the enemy places in holding this territory, while nothing is being left undone in the region around Rheims to strengthen in gun and manpower the German line against the assaults the Germans apparently realize are soon to come.

After virtually two months of hard fighting in which, from Arras to the Marne, the Germans everywhere have been worsted, General Foch has given no outward indication that he is to permit the Germans a breathing spell. The greater portion of the German defensive system in the battle zone already has been demolished, or is in the process of demolition or of being made untenable. Less than thirty miles of the old Hindenburg line remain intact. This is from the southwest of Cambrai to La Fere, and the British and French are virtually upon it at distances ranging from a half mile to six miles at the farthest, where the British and French are standing west of St. Quentin. When the drive began, St. Quentin was thirty-eight miles distant from the Allied front.

FORD STOPS MAKING AUTOS.

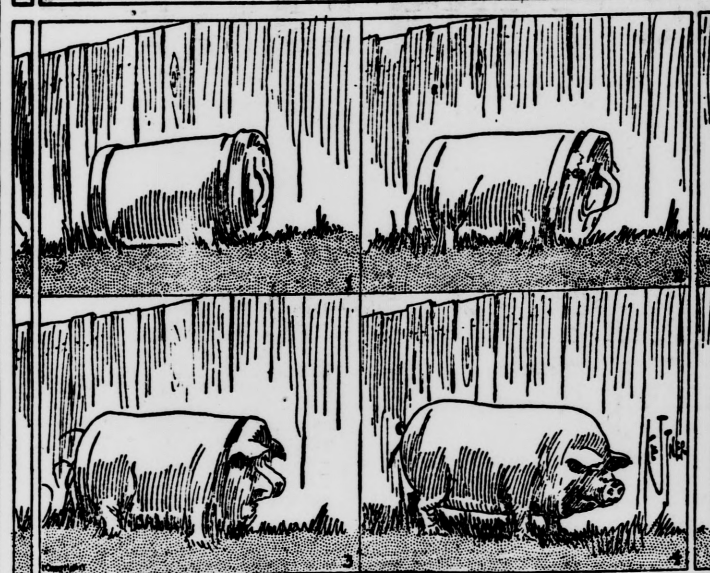
Company Will Devote Entire Facilities To War Work.

Detroit, Mich.—Production of motor cars by the Ford Motor Company has been suspended entirely, it was officially announced at the plant here. The move will enable the company to devote its entire facilities to Government work, the announcement said.

MARNE HEROES HONORED. Americans Share In Tribute Paid By France.

Paris.—All France paid tribute Sunday to the heroes of the Marne in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the historic conflict. The celebration took on an added significance from the recent series of victories over the same fighting ground as four years ago and the participation of American troops in the new battle of the Marne.

Evolution of the Garbage Can



BEER BREWING STOPS DECEMBER 1

Food Administration Announces Drastic Move.

AFFECTS OTHER BEVERAGES

The Breweries May Be Allowed To Open Between December 1 And The Effective Operation Of Nation-wide Prohibition.

Washington.—Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1 next as a war measure.

This announcement was made by the Food Administration, which said the decision had been reached at conferences between President Wilson and representatives of Fuel, Food and Railroad administrations and the War Industries Board.

Factors which influenced the decision to prohibit the manufacture of beer after December 1, the food administration announcement said, were "the further necessity of war industries for the whole fuel productive capacity of the country, the considerable drought which has materially affected the supply of feedstuffs for next year, the strain upon transportation to handle necessary industries and the shortage of labor caused by enlargement of the army program."

Warning also was issued to manufacturers of all beverage and mineral waters that for the same reasons there will be "further great curtailment in fuel for the manufacture of glass containers, of tin plate for caps, of transportation and of food products in such beverages."

Action along this line, it was said, had been expected by the brewing interests in view of the Fuel Administration's order of last July 3 reducing coal consumption of breweries 50 per cent, and a warning that they might not be able to continue in business.

Under national prohibition legislation passed by the Senate and sent to the House which enacted similar legislation last May, manufacture of beer and wine would be prohibited after May 1. Today's order will move up six months the time for discontinuance of the manufacture of beer, although the breweries may be allowed to resume operation between that date and the effective operation of the dry legislation, if finally enacted, since today's order was "until further orders."

The manufacture of whiskey was prohibited last year and there have been repeated demands in Congress that the President exercise his war-time power to stop the manufacture of beer as a food conservation measure. The House last May in adopting the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill attached a rider which provided that none of the funds appropriated by the measure should be used until the manufacture of beer was discontinued.

HUNS ABANDON PEACE DRIVE.

Teutons Agree Present Is No Time For It.

Washington.—Germany and Austria have agreed that the present is no time to start peace offensive, according to a dispatch from Switzerland reporting on the recent conference at Vienna between Admiral Von Hintze and Count Berian.

This message says the Teutonic foreign ministers agreed that the Entente must be made to realize that Marshal Foch cannot break the German front and that years would be required to defeat Germany.

An official French dispatch, commenting on the report, notes that the ministers did not speak as in the past of a victorious Germany dictating peace terms.

NEW ALLY FOR GERMANY.

Treaty Said To Have Been Arranged With Finland.

Paris.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Germany and Finland under which the entire manpower of Finland is put at Germany's disposal, according to a dispatch to the Matin from Copenhagen.

ALLIES OCCUPY OBOZERSKAYA.

Prisoners Taken In The Region Around Archangel.

London.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the Allied forces in the region around Archangel Russia says:

"After further severe hand to hand fighting with an enemy force led by the Germans, the Allied troops have occupied Obozerskaya. The Allied casualties were slight."

AMERICAN FLYER'S STORY OF ESCAPE

Took French Leave of His German Guard.

WALKED A HUNDRED MILES

Unusual Experience Of Lieut. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Of The Lafayette Flying Corps—Treatment In German Hospital.

Paris.—Lieut. Thos. Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, N. Y., the youthful member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, who was captured by the Germans some time ago, but escaped and reached Switzerland, August '28, described his experience while a captive and his flight to neutral territory, which was accomplished through evading his guard on a train. The guard was taking a nap at the time.

Hitchcock was forced to walk more than a hundred miles. This he did in eight consecutive nights, hiding during the day time. He lived on the food he had saved from his meager rations in the prison camp. He was entirely ignorant of the country through which he passed, but guided himself by a small pocket compass. On the eighth day of his tramp he found himself in a small village. He inquired of a small girl whether he was in Switzerland and, being told that he was, he made his way direct to Berne, where he arrived August 30 and called at the American Legation.

Hitchcock was captured March 6, when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in the thigh and his machine became disabled at an altitude of a thousand meters, but he managed to land safely inside the German line. He was immediately seized by several Germans and taken to a dressing station. From there he was sent to a hospital at St. Arnold. Later he was transferred to Saarbrücken.

It took two months for the wound in Hitchcock's leg to heal. He said he was not maltreated by the Germans, but that there was plenty of suffering among the prisoners, who were barely existing. He said he had been saved by the arrival of packages containing food from France.

"After landing inside the German lines," said Hitchcock, "I fainted twice. The second time I did not come to my senses until I had reached the dressing station. In the hospital I received fair treatment only. There was one doctor for the 150 patients and the food was not very good."

"I escaped while being transported with two other Americans from Lachfeld to Rastadt. There was one German guard for the three of us."

"While the train stopped at a station near Ulm the guard fell into a dose. I snatched the railway map which was near him and also my money. We were not allowed to handle our money."

"Presently the guard awoke and missed the money. Picking up my package of food which had been saved from my rations, but leaving the map behind, I rushed out of the door opposite, and ran as fast as possible away from the railroad track. The guard yelled after me, but I knew he could not follow because of the two other prisoners he had in charge."

"I then slowed down and began to walk toward the frontier. During the day time I always hid in the woods and at night I evaded towns and villages, walking around them. I was always on a close watch for the Germans, for I was in the uniform of a French aviator. Most of the territory I traversed was farming land, with the people working during the day. When they left the field in the evening I would begin my tramp."

"I made excellent progress, except now and then when I encountered marshes, fences and hedges. I slept during the day time, after having made sure of the safety of my sleeping place."

"Arriving at what I thought was the Swiss frontier, I watched for traps such as electrically charged wires and automatic signals. Apparently, I evaded all such things."

"One morning I felt sure that I was in Switzerland, but before inquiring I added a few extra miles to my tramp and found myself in a little village. There I asked a girl who spoke French, where I was. She said I was in Switzerland, and then I knew I was safe."

YANKS NEEDN'T SKIMP ON GAS.

Plenty Of Masks Being Sent Them For Protection.

Washington.—Production of gas and of gas masks in the United States has reached the point where shipments in great quantities are being made at regular intervals. Major-General Sibert, chief of the Chemical Division, announced. Enough masks are being provided to supply all the needs of the American forces. In the last year large quantities of gas masks and other protective supplies for American troops were obtained from the British.

Improvement in the protective equipment of the Allies has resulted in a marked decrease in gas casualties, it was stated officially.

SENATOR FIRST TO REGISTER.

Henderson, Of Nevada, Sends Draft Card To Elko.

Washington.—Senator Henderson, of Nevada, has the distinction of being the first member of the United States Senate to register under the new draft law extending age limits to men under 46. He has filed with local draft authorities a registration certificate to be forwarded to his home at Elko, Nev. He is 45 years old.

UNITED APPEAL FOR FUNDS

President Would Have Army Welfare Agencies Set Same Date for Solicitation of Contributions.

President Wilson in a letter to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, urges that all American army welfare agencies recognized in Europe by the war department combine in their next appeal for funds.

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DRAFT THE PLACEMENT

EVEN Secretary of War Baker is beginning to see the absurdity of allowing that noble army of swivel-chair warriors, 50,000 strong, to hold their peaceful sinecures, meanwhile the Nation's Youth are bleeding at the front, and even men as old as 46 years are now being summoned.

He serves notice that the young and able-bodied ones must come off their safe perches as officeholders and go get a wholesome whiff of Hun gas.

We say "wholesome," for certainly it must arouse some manhood in a strong, young man hitherto content to draw his big salary at home while his fellows in France are fighting Hun fiends at \$30 a month. It is absurd, nay, flatly unjust, thus to allow young men physically fit for service to play the slacker by filling some inspector's job of one sort or another, for which they have no special fitness, and which older men could do equally well or better.

CLERICAL VOLUNTEERS

"RESOLUTIONS" petitioning the United States Government to waive the exemption enjoyed by ministers and put them in the same class with other Americans who must fight for humanity were adopted by a unanimous vote yesterday by the Philadelphia-New Jersey Methodist preachers' meeting in Wesley Hall.—Pub. Ledger, September 9.

This is something like! This manly, patriotic resolution, unanimously adopted in Philadelphia by these Methodist preachers, is quite in keeping with the noble record made by that Church in the late Civil War.

Thank God patriotism, despite pro German poison, and much official codding in high places of a shameful pacifism, is not yet dead in our land!

Why should "poets," actors (including the alleged "actors" that strut and grimace in the moving pictures), preacher's and a lot more, be exempt from the common duty of defending their own and their neighbors' firesides? Except men actually needed to dig coal, till the land, run the railroads, make munitions and do all the other things essential to the existence and general welfare of the state, no man of fit age and condition should be exempt, and what is more, no real man and patriot who is not thus home stayed by imperative duties, will fail voluntarily to seek the privilege of safeguarding his country's honor and safety.

THE PUBLISHERS' AUXILIARY

ON June 22d last "The Publishers' Auxiliary," one of the liveliest journals that comes to our Exchange Table, disclosed a characteristic piece of newspaper enterprise by publishing on two united inside pages 121 large stars each containing in most cases, a fine photograph, of the enlisted man, the whole scene representing the members of the Western Newspaper Organization in the service.

It is a striking picture these 121 five-pointed black stars make on the white background, in each star the smiling, youthful face of some young patriot sprung to the colors to uphold the honor of the Nation and make sure the rights of its citizens.

This handsome grouping of starred young warriors, is made yet more effective by the tasty artistic touch that shows an eagle with widely-spread wings reaching clean across the top of the two united pages, while in the center its bold head is seen grasping in its beak a square tasseled and fringed banner with the figures "121" in heavy black above the legend, "Members of the Western Newspaper Organization in the Service of Their Country on May 15, 1918."

The Publishers' Auxiliary is ably edited, and, moreover, wages incessantly an aggressive campaign on behalf of the newspapers especially, the weeklies, championing their rights and seeking to advance their interests.

It is a fine advertising medium for newspapers and for all things relating to the newspaper business. Its last issue contained nine columns in six point of "Situations wanted," "Help wanted," "Newspapers, presses, machinery, materials, plants, outfits, etc., for sale, besides other general advertising.

Y. W. C. A. Helps French Munition Workers

Twelve social centers, or foyers, as they are called by the French, are run by the American Y. W. C. A. for girls and women who are working in the great munition factories of France. Two of these are in St. Etienne and three in Lyon. All have cafeterias connected with them.

Girls and women who work in these factories are of all classes and ages, but all are French. The men employees are of every nation—Chinese, Cingalese, Algerian, Moroccan and Portuguese. Many of the women are refugees. Multitudes have lost every relative and friend. There are daughters, mothers and grandmothers among them.

These foyers are the only place except the street that the majority have in which to spend their out of work hours. Barracks for sleeping, eating and bathing are the only provision made for the comfort of the workers by the management of the factories.

The women and girls meet their men and women friends in the foyers, write letters, press out their waists, stitch on the sewing machines, read and rest. The rooms are their homes. Games and entertainment are provided and educational classes. Of the classes the English ones are by far the most popular.

All these foyers are sanctioned by the French Ministry of War.

BOMB PARLOR FOR AMERICANS IN PARIS

"A series of unearthly walls from the siren that announces an air raid and we are out of our beds and down in the bomb parlor in double quick time," writes a woman who lives at the Hotel Petrograd in Paris. "Many times I have made the flight twice in a night. But you get used to it and drop off to sleep again as soon as you get the chance."

"The 'bomb parlor' is one of the unique features of the Petrograd. It is not its official title—a few of us have named it that. It is a good sized room at the bottom of the house and has no outside walls. Once there, we feel as safe from harm as we ever did in our beds. We spend the time between the 'airer' that turns us out of bed and the 'all clear' signal that tells us to go back, with games, reading and visiting. I have seen Red Cross nurses on the floor fast asleep in spite of the awful din of the bombs and guns."

"More kinds of uniforms in all stages of freshness and fading come into the Petrograd, which is the American Y. W. C. A. hostess house of Paris, than any other place in France. Soldiers and sailors meet their women friends there; there are the Red Cross nurses, the women of the Signal Corps, American women stenographers, various medical orders, the Y. W. C. A. naturally, and all the rest. It is a never ending, strangely shifting throng."

"Besides being unique for its 'bomb parlor,' the hotel serves butter for breakfast and has bathing facilities for its resident guests at all hours. These are enough to give lasting fame to any house in France at this time. Last winter it was known as the 'house with warm rooms.'"

The Hotel Petrograd of Paris is one of the three Y. W. C. A. hostess houses in France. The others are at Bourges and Tours. The social rooms of all are open to any woman or girl at any time of day or evening to meet her men or women friends, rest, enjoy social intercourse, read or write.

FOREIGN WOMEN LEARN AMERICAN WAYS

A corps of translators and interpreters in fifteen different languages are employed by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. They instruct foreign-born women whose husbands have been called into the service in such intimate questions as the laws relating to rentals and labor, in the care of children and in how to use American foods in dishes adapted to foreign tastes and present high prices. This last work is done in co-operation with the Government Food Conservation Commission and the Home Demonstration Work of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Leaflets are sent out and articles circulated through the foreign newspapers. One of the efforts is to tell these strangers of the resources for themselves and their children which this country provides.

HARVEST THE CROPS AND WHIP THE KAISER.

"Hunger is the Kaiser's best weapon." The Y. W. C. A. believes it.

This is why it is making it possible for high school girls in New York state to help farmers in the fields; for college girls in the Middle West to do general farm work; for Polish women in New Jersey to pick potatoes and for boys and girls across the continent in Washington to gather fruits.

All this work is part of the campaign to "save the crops and beat the Huns."

It is the aim of the Y. W. C. A. to demonstrate the best ways of housing and feeding farm laborers and so take the burden from farmers' wives. In all the places where women are working under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. a house is provided for the laborers, with a supervisor in charge. The supervisor's business is to make all business arrangements with the farmers and provide the food. If children accompany their mothers, a trained woman looks after them while their mothers are in the fields.

Duties of the Queen Bee.

It may be interesting to some people to learn that all the work in a beehive is done by female bees. The drones, or males, live on the labors of their more industrious female companions. Moreover, there is no such thing as a king bee. The ruler of the hive is the queen, but she is a ruler in name only, being guarded and protected by the bees simply because the colony would become extinct if she did not lay eggs at a prodigious rate. It is not unusual for a good queen to produce her own weight in eggs in a single day, and she keeps this up for weeks at a time.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

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TO FARMERS

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EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in sure positions. The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are
(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.
(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.
(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

"Where is the Fire?"

It seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the necessary calls and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARD, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.



TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

FALL MILLINERY FALL CLOTHING

Cooler weather is in sight and people who wisely look carefully after their health are beginning to think about getting their Autumn Clothing, and the ladies their Autumn Hats. Children, too, should be provided with warm Sweaters to wear these cool nights soon to be cooler still.

Ladies Fall and Winter COATS

Our Fall and Winter Coats are already coming in, and those wishing to buy their Autumn and winter garments can now do so and also have the advantage of the first choice of the various styles.

Fall and Winter Millinery

Delightfully novel are the lovely New Autumn Bonnets with underfacings of blue and rose satins; wonderfully varied also are the new shapes,—mushrooms in many guises—tiny turbans, large sailors and irregular brims of many pretty types. We have them to suit all tastes and all purses from \$2.50, up.

We will announce Our Millinery Opening later.

Winter Undergarments

Our large and choice stocks of Winter Underclothing of all kinds, all wool, part wool, and part cotton, and cotton fleeces, are now ready and we are prepared to furnish fine, well-made Underwear to meet every need of any woman, man or child either in single garments or union suits.

Fall Sweaters

We have a large and select stock of heavy Fall Sweaters for Children as well as for Adults, made in such becoming colors and patterns as to be comfortable and dressy also. Many styles and various prices ranging from

\$1.50 to \$6.50

Blankets and Quilts

These chilly nights, close to the frost line, call for warmer bedding—such as Blankets, Quilts, etc.

In this sale of these articles we are making our patrons a very attractive offer indeed, one which promptly seized will save them money, viz., a fine lot of white, gray or plaid Blankets, all wool, half wool and half cotton, or all cotton, for the remarkably low prices of

\$3.50 to \$8.50

These Blankets will cost double that amount elsewhere! Why? Because they were bought as far back as last March, since which time these same goods have advanced three or four times. So you can easily see why you will save money by buying at Fogel & Burstan. We do not doubt that these very cheap goods will be quickly snapped up.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly proved to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq. Attorney-at-law, Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel



Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains Capacity 600 W. F. SHAW.

BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

Monday, September 16,

William Fox

—Presents—

TOM MIX

—In—

"Western Blood"

This is a startling play of western life. It is a thriller. It is full of western humor and has a love theme that will cause both laughter and pleasure. Tom Mix does some of his best stunts in this play, and gives a hair-raising sample of how a real guy handles a horse.

Also a new Sunshine Comedy

"A Milk Feed Vamp"

Pretty Girls—Pretty Scenes—Smashing Action.

Screened at 7.45 p. m.

At Regular Prices

Coming—Over the Top, with Empey
Sept. 26 and 27th, see ad. on 8th page

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—

Arts and Science Education

Home Economics Agriculture

Two years' course leading to certificates in—

Education and Home Economics

Tuition free to all students from Delaware.

For catalog and other information, write to

Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D., Newark, Delaware.

The Transcript \$1

STATE AND PENINSULA

The police of Wilmington made 261 arrests last week.

Republican primary election for Kent county will be held Saturday, September 28.

Adam B. Keen, of Rising Sun, has been appointed Deputy Game Warden for Cecil county.

Edgar J. Quillin, a licensed pilot of Laurel, has been called into the navy with the rank of first lieutenant.

Lieutenant John N. Rhoads, now in France, has sent his friends in Milford a German helmet taken from a battle-field.

The old flour and grist mill at Wyoming, after being thoroughly remodeled and new machinery installed, is now in operation.

The Diamond Ice Company is planning to erect a \$250,000 storage plant at Pennsylvania avenue and Union street, Wilmington.

Misses Mary Houston and Harriet Wilson, teachers at Georgetown, have resigned to accept positions in the Newark High School.

Edmund Mitchell, food administrator for Delaware, has taken new office quarters in the Odd Fellows' Building, at Tenth and King streets.

Negro women have been placed on the elevators in the duPont Building, Wilmington, to take the place of operators who will soon be drafted.

The first pilot to volunteer for service in the navy is Thomas J. Virdin, of Leves. He has been made a lieutenant and appointed to a supply ship.

Dr. Joseph B. Waples, Sr., of Georgetown, has been elected county physician in place of Dr. George James, of Seelyville, who has entered the army.

The Maryland State Board of Health has ordered all wells to be pasteurized, so as to stamp out all typhoid fever, which is caused by impure wells.

Frank V. Soper, former member of the Legislative and well-known "apple king" of lower Delaware, has announced his candidacy for State Treasurer.

Mark E. Stine, supervising principal of the Laurel schools which opened Monday, wrote from his home in Elizabethtown, Pa., that he has been called to army service.

Foundations for 275 of the 500 or more houses being constructed at Union Park, Wilmington, by the Government have been laid. There are 2900 men at work on the operation.

Handicapped by lack of teachers, the public schools of rural New Castle county opened Monday. A number of teachers have taken positions in local offices and industrial plants.

Having decided to discontinue the annual exhibition, the directors of the Kent and Queen's County Fair Association have sold all their buildings, fences, etc., which netted about \$400.

Members of the Diamond State Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Locomotive Engineers, in Wilmington, have entered a protest to the proposed increase in rates by the Wilmington G. S. Company.

Plans were laid Wednesday in Georgetown by a number of prominent farmers to form a Farmers' Exchange on the same lines which have proven so successful on the Virginia Eastern Shore.

Among the Grand Jurors summoned for the September term of the United States District Court in Wilmington was Major J. Danforth Bush, who is with the 59th Pioneer Regiment in France.

James Hall Anderson, a prominent Dover attorney, has been appointed Chief Game and Fish Warden for Delaware, to succeed Major John P. LeFevre whose military duties have compelled him to resign.

Under the auspices of the State Sunday School Association, the older boys and girls of Kent county will hold their first conference Saturday, September 28, in the Dover Presbyterian Church. Prominent workers will make addresses.

The corn crop near Bridgeville is now ready to be harvested and on account of it requiring so much labor to top and strip the fodder many are cutting it from the ground and stacking in the fields for winter feed, and then later they can shuck the corn.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has adopted a novel plan for honoring its soldier dead. For each Cleveland soldier who loses his life in this war a Victory oak will be planted along one of the boulevards, and each of the oaks will be named for a soldier.

According to the calendar for the September term of the Superior Court, which convenes in Wilmington next week, 51 suits for divorce are to be heard and 41 are on the list for final decrees. The cases will be heard before Judges Conrad and Hessel.

Thousands of baskets of tomatoes around Laurel are rotting in the fields around there because there are so many that cannors cannot handle them. This time last year tomatoes were in great demand and sold as high as \$1.07 a basket, the highest price reached this season was 60 cents but this soon dropped.

It is rumored that somewhere on the Kent side of the Mispillion, not far from Milford, a large plant for the manufacture of powder will be located, which will give employment to many people. It is said that there has been recently some one in the lower part of Milford Neck looking over the land, but no offers have been made yet with a view of purchase.

The Transcript, \$1.00

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH, Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSHIP, DEL., EVERY SATURDAY, DURING SEPTEMBER 1918, From 2 P. M. until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn MONDAY, SEPT. 23d, 1918 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN, EVERY SATURDAY, DURING SEPTEMBER 1918 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del. THURS. and FRI. SEPT. 26 and 27 From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City, September 14th, 25 October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood September 9th, November 18th, From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT, Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAZ'S STORE SEPTEMBER 24, NOV. 18 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M. DEC. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE, JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE, AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

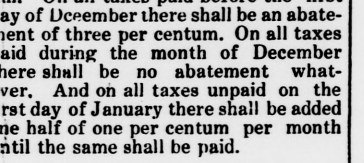
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON, Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON, Middletown, Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, 1/2 of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Located for an ideal home. 1/2 cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del.

hone 163.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves. Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL, Owner and Prop.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto):

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphan's Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State. The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL, Speaker of the House.

JOHN A. BARNARD, President Pro Tem of the Senate

Approved March 22, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297, entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphan's Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED by the SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause of removal for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL, Speaker of the House.

JOHN A. BARNARD, President Pro Tem of the Senate

Approved March 22, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 16, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED by the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by

them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL, Speaker of the House.

JOHN A. BARNARD, President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 16, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD, President Pro Tem of the State.

HERVEY P. HALL, Speaker of the House.

Approved April 9, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

Larrowe's BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other dairyman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG-SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal counteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

WE HAVE ONE CARLOAD OF THIS FEED ON HAND

For Sale and Guaranteed by

FOURACRE & CROSSLAND

Middletown, Delaware

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODER

THEY ARE SIMPLE SAFE SURE

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL, Speaker of the House.

JOHN A. BARNARD, President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Approved March

ONE-PIECE FROCK

Wool Jersey Popular Fabric for These Simple Gowns.

Imported Models Are Being Shown for Early Fall Wear With a Large Collar.

Wool Jersey continues to be exceedingly popular for the one-piece frock of utmost simplicity. Several of the very good looking imported models are shown for early fall wear with a large collar which can be dropped about the neck, this arrangement being one which lends an air of distinction to its wearer in these collarless days, observes a fashion writer. It also gives an undeniable serviceable air to a type of frock which would formerly have done duty as a sport costume, but is now considered suitable for all kinds of formal wear.

Navy blue wool jersey enjoys scant favor as compared with blue serge, but there seems to be a decided vogue for black jersey, this material being surprisingly attractive. Invariably it is embroidered in bright colors or white.

One smart black jersey frock for early fall wear was embroidered boldly in black and white chenille. The high collar and girdle were of knitted chenille in black and white. There was a crocheted border of white chenille around the tunic and white buttons fastened the blouse and tunic down the side front.

Another wool jersey frock was in beige and of monastic simplicity, its swathing collar being tied by a severe cord with weighted ends. This interesting collar and large patch pockets afforded the only note of relief to the severity of this model.

Satin is very much used for the mid-season frock and numerous smart new

gowns that flatters figure



Rich satin, draped in graceful folds that flatter the figure and reveal the luster of the fabric, is one of all things most desired for afternoon gowns. The gown pictured is a wonderful example of the dressy satin mode.

TO MAKE THE PARASOL BAG

Contrivance Is Roomy, Easily Spread Open and Very Beautiful—Yellow Lining for Black.

If you have a handsome parasol beginning to show wear at the center of the top, carefully remove the silk from the frame and cut out a circle 5 inches in diameter.

From new silk, in a shade to match the predominating color, cut two circles 7 inches in diameter, placing pasteboard between them. Fit this into the opening made in the center of the parasol, this forming the bottom of a bag.

At the points of parasol sew rings covered with single crochet stitch. Through rings draw silk cord, finishing with large tassels and also place tassels at bottom of bag.

This bag is roomy, easily spread open and very beautiful. If silk is thin from wear, a lining can easily be added, using a section of parasol for pattern.

A black parasol lined with bright yellow with black cord and tassels would

New Frocks With Fringe.

Most of the frocks marked at substantial prices have fringe trimmings; for fringe is fashion's hallmark of exclusiveness just now. Some of the dresses that drop from overskirts and tunics are almost half a yard deep and the overskirts and skirts beneath are very narrow, making the figure as slim and lithe as possible. With these narrow skirts go button-in-back bodices fitted to the figure by darts, and bodice and skirt are joined by a broad, folded sash with long fringed ends. The tight little fitted bodice, however, molds itself over a brassiere that gives natural figure lines and the less curve there is to the bust the more fashionable the effect.

Foulard. Interesting designs, is much used along with serge, and the combination makes a very interesting gown, even more so than one made wholly of foulard. The use of the plain surface material gives a gentle relief to the continuousness of the pattern. The vogue for the use of real lace has led to some lovely uses of lace with

SKIRT THAT SHOULD APPEAL



Separate skirt of silk poplin, with pointed tunic at sides and back. The flat girdle of poplin is finished with bead tassels.

designs in black, gray and blue satin are appearing these days.

A particularly smart model in taupe satin was seen recently. The gown is fashioned on Russian lines and has no trimming save for a narrow frill of white at the neck and sleeves. The blouse is fastened at the left side of the front with small round material buttons.

VOILE DRESSES ARE FAVORED

Fabric of More Substance and Lasting Quality Brings This Material to the Forefront.

Next in favor to the organdies come the new voile dresses. There is a tendency at this season to employ fabrics of a little more substance and lasting quality, and for this reason if for no other we begin to see great number of voile and georgette frocks. A good voile dress must admirably bring out several of the latest notions—the modified medall collar, the sleeveless moyen age blouse and the side panels of contrasting colors.

As the body of the dress is of white voile, blue is used for contrast and develops the features just mentioned. The medall collar on this frock is really more reminiscent of that high flaring fashion than actually the thing itself, as it is a narrow strip only, rolling, however, high up at the back of the neck to finish in that line so becoming to most women and without which often the handsomest robes seem incomplete. It is of alternating strips of the blue and the white voile and ornamented with French knots blue on the white and, for contrast white on the blue, and it becomes the merest point in front where it rolls away from the throat.

Pastel Shade. Pastel shades in cotton dresses are always correct for children under six.

Scarfs With Long Ends. Large picture hats have scarfs with long ends falling over the brim.

be very effective. A bunch of yellow silk oranges could be added.

Panels Swing Loose. Blow-about frocks seem to be the dernier cri for street wear. The really smart new models, shown at exclusive houses, are a maze of swinging panels, fringes and fluttering sash ends. In the serene quiet of the shop all these appendages fall gracefully in straight slender lines about the figure, but wait and watch them when a brisk breeze whisks around the tall buildings! The narrow skirt must cling close—it can not help itself, having no surplus of fabric to flutter, but swinging panels flap like pillow slips on a clothesline sash ends whisk gayly about and fringes ripple and toss. There will be nothing to do but to go down to town. The guidance of the Spirit is as much by closing doors as opening them.

III. Paul called to Macedonia to Preach (Acts 16:9-15).

1. Circumstances of (vv. 6-8). While pushing on the work of evangelization on his second missionary journey, the Spirit forbade Paul to preach further in Asia. Doors being thus closed, there was nothing to do but to go down to Troas. The guidance of the Spirit is as much by closing doors as opening them.

2. How called (vv. 9-13). It was by vision of a man from Macedonia saying: "Come over and help us."

3. What called to do (v. 10).

Compensation.

On a lower plane of action, it is the reluctant, not the eager, whom we urge by promises of reward. Who would think of paying a man to do what he was yearning to do already? For instance, no one would hire a hungry man to eat, or a thirsty man to drink, or a mother to nurse her own child. Who would think of bribing a farmer to dress his own vineyard, or to dig about his orchard, or to rebuild his house? So, all the more, one who loves God truly asks no other compensation than God himself; for if he should demand something else, it would be the prize that he loved, and not God.—Bernard of Clairvaux.

Bible Makes All Plain.

Turn from the oracles of men—still dim even in their clearest repose—to the oracles of God which are never dark. Bury all your books when you feel the night of skepticism gathering around you, bury them all, powerful though you may have deemed their spells to illuminate the unfathomable; open your Bible and all the spiritual world will be as bright as day.—J. Wilson.

Of Blue and White Voile.

Blue plaided voile was effectively combined with plain white voile in one attractive midsummer frock. The blouse of blue voile was inset at intervals with narrow panels of plaided white voile and there was a plaided apron collar and peplum of white voile.

Scarf for Trimming. The sole trimming of some very smart dresses is a scarf of contrasting color.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. L. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 15

MAKING CHRIST KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

(May be used with missionary application.)

LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 5:13-16; 23:13-30; Acts 16:9-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16:15.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Philippians 2:15.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Numbers 10:23; Psalms 96:3; Isaiah 6:8; Daniel 12:3; Luke 22:32; Romans 1:14; Philippians 2:14-16; James 5:20-22.

I. The Disciple's Relation to the World (Matt. 5:13-16). Christ saves with a definite purpose. The character of the subjects of the Kingdom is set forth in the Beatitudes. He gives a character which will wield an influence. The whole mass of mankind is shown in the Scriptures to be corrupt, and the whole world in darkness. The disciples are to live such lives as will purify and enlighten. Their responsibilities are set forth under the figures of salt, light, and a city.

1. "Ye are the salt of the earth" (v. 13). Salt is that which is opposed to corruption. It prevents the progress of corruption. The properties of salt are (1) Penetrating; (2) Purifying; (3) Preserving.

Being salt, the disciples of Christ should penetrate, purify, and preserve society. Seeing on every hand the festering corruption of humanity, our responsibility is clearly set before us. The Christian should not go into seclusion. He should remain in the world, but not be a part of it. Let us be sure that as salt we do not lose our saltiness. Christians cannot do good after they cease being good.

2. "Ye are the light of the world" (v. 14). Light illuminates and warns. Its gift is guidance. This world is cold and dark. Many are the pitfalls and snares set by the devil. Christians should so live, let their light so shine, as to prevent the unwary ones from falling into them. They should guide the lost ones of earth so that they may find the path that leads back home to the Heavenly Father's house.

3. The city set on a hill (v. 14). By a city is suggested a governmental and social order. Christian character and service should be so as to give the influence of the hill-topped city. Christianity was not intended to be hidden, but to be made so conspicuous as not to be hidden, the grand objective being to glorify God the Heavenly Father (v. 16).

II. The Disciple's Commission (Matt. 23:18-20).

1. What it is (v. 18). It is to teach, to make disciples. Christ's death on the cross and triumphant resurrection provided salvation for the world. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). This great fact must be proclaimed to the world. The great commission is backed by the urgency of human need and divine love and compassion for this need. The disciples are to administer baptism in the name of the Trinity to those who believe, and teach them to observe all things which Christ commanded.

2. Its scope—all nations (v. 19). It is as wide as the world, and this obligation lasts until all the world is evangelized.

3. Its sustaining power—"all power is given" (v. 18). The divine energy is back of all those who go. Since he is with those who go the enterprise cannot fail. Opposition of the devil, sickness and death cannot thwart, because it is backed by divine energy.

4. The superintending providence—"I am with you" (v. 20). Though the disciples may be scattered far and wide, the divine Christ is always present to comfort, guide and sustain. This presence is guaranteed to the end of the age.

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ROAD BUILDING

MUST GIVE ROADS ATTENTION

Taxpayers Will Face Huge Road Bills After War Is Over If This Is Not Done.

Road maintenance must go on uninterruptedly or the taxpayers of the country will have to pay an enormous bill for the restoration of the highways after the war, says an editorial in a recent issue of Good Roads.

Something like a quarter of a century ago, systematic, intelligent road improvement was commenced by a few of the states in the northeastern part of the country. Today there is a highway department in practically every state and in most of the states the department is one of the major divisions of the government.

During this era of road improvement the annual expenditure throughout the nation has grown from an insignificant sum to a total well over a quarter of a billion dollars.

To date probably not more than 12 1/2 per cent of the country's road mileage has been surfaced. Considered merely as a percentage, this showing is not encouraging, but when it is remembered that this one-eighth means an actual mileage of something over 300,000, the magnitude of the work accomplished is better appreciated.

Another fact that must be taken into consideration is that a large majority of the traffic of the country is carried on a small proportion of the total mileage and the greater part of the work of improvement has been done on these more important highways.

Some of the money spent for road betterment has been wasted. Some of it has been used for permanent work, the amount involved representing an investment that cannot be lost. A very large proportion of the total expenditure has been used for the construction of pavements and surfaces of varying durability and of different needs as to maintenance. The money they represent is an investment also, and one that can and will be lost if the upkeep of the roads is neglected.

The country's roads are worth billions of dollars, even if nothing more than their first cost is taken into account. Their present value, in terms of service rendered, is literally incalculable, for without them every activity would have to cease.

The successful prosecution of the war is the chief business of the American people today. But that doesn't mean that every American should be fighting or working in a munition plant or on a farm. There are countless other activities that are contributory to the three obvious essentials, and every one of them in turn is absolutely dependent upon transportation.

The nation's highway system is the foundation of its whole vast and complicated machinery of transportation. The public highways are indispensable and they must be kept in condition unless all the work we have done is to avail us nothing and the work yet before us is to be left undone. Money must be spent and labor and materials must be used now.

Properly Built Road Drag. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease.

Motortruck Routes Lacking

Although \$1,800,000,000 has been spent on highways in the United States during the last ten years, we are totally lacking in adequate motortruck routes between our large cities and distributing points.

Construction and Maintenance.

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual outlay of over \$300,000,000, a sum which, if capitalized at 5 per cent, would represent an investment of \$6,000,000,000.

Dairy Products for Allies.

Dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation, and every effort should be expended to maintain the supply in this country and, so far as possible, to meet the increasing demands of the allies.

Ruts in Narrow Roads.

The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip.

POULTRY FACTS

GOOD HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented If Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They candled out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could so easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs properly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN.

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War Is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in

ROAD SADLY IN NEED OF REPAIR.

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DAIRY FACTS

PACKAGES FOR PARCEL POST

Good Quality and Attractive Appearance Make Ready Sales—Strive for Uniformity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is probable that the point which will make the strongest appeal to the average consumer is that he can secure by parcel post a fresher, brighter more attractive, and thus possibly a better product than he can obtain otherwise. Producers should remember always that the appearance of fruit and produce is one of the strongest factors in making a sale; it will not pay to market anything but standard and fancy produce by parcel post; and

the surest way to establish a dependable, continuing, and increasing business is to forward nothing but strictly reliable and satisfactory produce.

The average producer, as a rule, does not realize the importance of appearance as a factor in selling goods and frequently is careless and indifferent in preparing produce for market. The consumer, on the other hand, relies very largely upon appearance in selecting food supplies, and unattractive articles are passed by promptly. Produce should be of high quality, clean and attractive, carefully and neatly prepared and packed, of one variety, and, as far as practicable, uniform in size, shape, color and quality; and last, but not least, carefully packed to insure its arrival in a satisfactory condition.

All successful co-operative marketing organizations of growers and private marketing organizations have an ironclad rule that no fruit of any kind which has fallen on the ground shall be picked up and shipped. It is even more important that this rule should be observed in parcel post marketing. Producers should at all times strive for uniformity in the products shipped—uniformity of size especially, and also of color and quality.

It may be stated that as a usual proposition it is feasible to ship only the produce that is of high value in comparison with its weight. In any case, the net returns will be the determining factor; only general facts can be stated in this connection. In family baskets or containers, or in assorted lots of vegetables and of fruits, there is likely to be a demand for the inclusion of many of the heavier articles, such as potatoes, cantaloupes, cabbage and onions, the shipment of which alone might not be justified.

A personal acquaintance should be established between producer and consumer, if it does not exist, when they come into business contact. This will help a great deal in furthering parcel post marketing, and also will eliminate many of the misunderstandings which may occur from time to time. A definite understanding should exist as to the duties of each in regard to remittances claims for damaged or spoiled produce, and the preservation and return of containers. Monthly remittances by the consumer probably would be satisfactory. More frequent payments probably would be objectionable to the purchaser, while the producer in most cases would not be satisfied with less frequent settlements. Consumers should remember that farmers are usually busy and not inclined to needless correspondence. Farmers should be prompt in attending to correspondence if they desire to do business.

RECORDS SHOW ALL LOAFERS

System Will Disclose Some Startling Facts Concerning Production of Individuals.

The loafers in the dairy herd can not be detected without some system of records. The cow testing association enables the dairyman to calculate the amount of milk and butterfat which each cow returns for the feed she consumes. A system of records will disclose some eye-opening facts concerning the production of individuals of the herd.

Cleanliness Is Overlooked.

The cleanliness of dairy barns is not given as much attention today as formerly, but still there are several points in construction and care contributing a share in the production of clean milk.

Need for a Silo.

Every farmer who has more than eight cows has always need for a silo. Best Farm Investment.

A silo is the best investment on a farm where milking cows are kept.

ERADICATE MITES IN HOUSE

More Troublesome and Harmful Than Lice—Destroy by Using Kerosene or Coal Tar Product.

Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house.

Other things being equal the busy hen may be depended on to lay the most eggs.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to a vigorous tom.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

(Urbana, Ill.)—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1216 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Thrift Stamps or cash sent for old postage stamps. Send 1

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

**We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!**



The Flavor Lasts

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each
or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

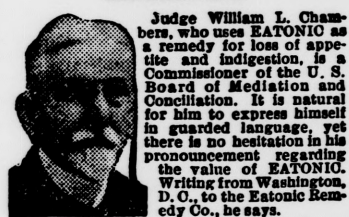
The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JEFFREY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent



JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eaton's Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who all much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the blood. With it is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura
All druggists, Soap & Ointment 25¢ to 50¢, Talcum 15¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

Barbanell's Perspiration Corrector
Makes walking a pleasure; will positively stop offensive odors from feet and armpits as well as excessive perspiration. Send 50¢ in stamps to F. Barbanell, 1165 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.

FILE SUFFERERS with Florida, Pleasure, Udon, alion, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching, write Free trial Painless Eye Cure, B. U. Tarnay, Auburn, Ind.

Killing Burdocks.
An experienced gardener says that a good way of exterminating burdocks is to cut them off close to the ground just before they go to seed, then apply a little kerosene to the root. He uses a common machine oil can for applying the oil.

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out of the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL BRAND. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Modified Request.
A tramp went into a farmhouse recently, and, seeing no one about but a very old woman, he said in fierce tone: "Give me a good drink of milk, or else—"

But Pat Muleahy, the owner of the house, came behind him suddenly, and, catching him by the neck, said: "Else what?"

"Else water," said the tramp humbly.

HOW TO HARVEST NEW BROOM CORN

Of Importance to Cut Brush at Proper Stage of Maturity to Get Full Value.

STAGE OF MATURITY COUNTS

"If Seed Crop Is Desired Much Depends on Climatic Conditions and Care Given—Standard Varieties Are Very Tall."

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The value of the brush of broom corn depends largely upon the stage of maturity when harvested. If the brush is harvested when too young the fiber is weak at the base of the head, and when harvesting is delayed until the brush is overripe the fiber becomes hard and brittle. Good service cannot be expected from brooms made of such brush.

The brush should be harvested when it has reached the stage where the natural green color extends from the tip of the fiber to the base and center of the head. This usually occurs from the time when the flowers are falling to the time the seed is in the milk or thin-dough stage. Brush harvested in this stage and properly cured, without being damaged by the sun or wet weather, is tough and flexible and of the best quality.

If a seed crop is desired the brush is not harvested until the seed is fully mature. The value of ripe brush depends largely upon the climatic conditions previous to harvest and the care given the brush after the seed is removed. If seed brush is not discolored by wet weather, but has the natural yellow color of mature brush, it commands about half the price of good brush if cured for in the same way.

Standard broom corn and dwarf broom corn are harvested in different ways. The standard is bent over or tabled and the brush cut off; the dwarf is jerked or pulled from the upright stalk.

The standard varieties are so tall that the stalks have to be bent over to bring the brush within reach. This process is called tabling. The tabler walks between two rows, bending or breaking the stalks over, three or four feet from the ground. The stalks of the left-hand row are bent to the right and those of the right-hand row to the left. This crosses the stalks of these rows, so that a sort of table is formed behind the tabler, the brush projecting across the table into the spaces between this pair of rows and the next row on either side.

Harvesting Brush.
The brush is harvested by walking in the space between the tables and cutting the heads from the stalks with a jackknife or a knife with a short, wide blade made especially for that purpose. The stalk should be cut so as to leave about six inches of stem



Standard Broom Corn.

with the brush. All leaf sheaths, or boots, should be removed as the heads are cut. The knife should be held firmly with the cutting edge pointing at an angle from the body. If the head is then grasped with the other hand and the stalk pulled against the knife, instead of forcing the knife against the stalk, the stem of the brush will usually slip out of the boot as it is being cut from the stalk. As the heads are cut they are laid in handfuls on the table. The brush should be hauled to the curing shed and threshed the same day it is harvested, or at any rate not later than the following day.

KEEP BACTERIA FROM MILK

Carefully Cleaned Utensils, Protection From Flies and Dirt Will Aid Materially.

Cows free from manure and dirt, especially in the region of the udder and flanks, utensils that are carefully cleaned, scalded and dried, and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production, will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

Land for Alfalfa.
A Virginia alfalfa grower says there is little use trying to grow alfalfa on soils that will not produce good crops of cow peas, soy beans or clover. Soils should be brought to a high state of fertility before attempting to grow this crop.

Plan for Best Cream.
Plenty of cold water and, better still, ice, together with clean stables and a sanitary milkroom, means sweet cream and no complaints. Carelessness causes cream troubles.

USE DESERT PLANTS FOR FEEDING STOCK

Native Shrubs Will Bring Cattle Through Drought Season.

Soapweed, While Low in Nutritive Value, Can Be Used in Cases of Emergency—Score or More Species of Yucca.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The desert plant locally known as soapweed, the feeding value of which has previously been overlooked, can be utilized as an emergency drought-time feed for Southwestern stockmen.

Its scientific name is yucca. While this plant is not high in nutritive value nor suitable for feed until it has been properly ground, the special lists of the United States department of agriculture have found that in seasons of drought, when range grasses and other sources of feed fail, it can be used to save cattle and sheep from starving.



Medium-Sized Plant of Yucca, Locally Known as Soapweed.

By the addition of a little cottonseed meal with ground yucca a fairly well balanced ration is made. By using this feed without waste in dry seasons only a fair crop will always be available. If it is used properly and due regard given to conserving the present supply, thousands of cattle may be saved during the drought season to add to the nation's meat supply.

There are a score or more species of yucca. Sotol has been utilized as stock feed for some years, but only recently have soapweed and bear grass, two other forms which grow abundantly, been utilized in this way. Both of the latter are well adapted for feed, but because the food material is found mainly in the tree-like trunk it is necessary that they be ground or chopped finely before stock can eat them.

The machines used for cutting yucca have heavy cylinders carrying teeth or knives that rotate before a chopping block to which the plants are fed. One of the larger machines run by a 12 or 14-horse power engine with a crew of 13 men will chop or shred about two tons of soapweed an hour.

If fed alone this feed may be expected to keep stock from starving; if fed with concentrates a properly balanced ration may be worked out. The customary practice among users of this feed is to give young stock six to twelve pounds per day with one-half to three-fourths of a pound of cottonseed cake or meal. Mature stock are given 20 to 40 pounds and one to two pounds of the cottonseed concentrate daily. Fifteen to twenty-five pounds per day fed alone will save stock from dying. Practically the only cost in using this feed is in its preparation, and it is estimated that when 20 pounds is fed per day this cost amounts to only five cents per month.

Yucca should be regarded as an emergency feed only, the specialists say. It makes a very slow growth and only two species—soapweed and bear grass—may be expected to renew themselves if cut off. The bear grass of the New Mexico-Texas plains region will produce a new crop in three or four years, while soapweed requires from ten to fifteen years.

POTATOES NEEDED BY NATION

Special Effort Should Be Made to Move Crop in Timely Way This Year to Save Wheat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Potatoes will again be needed in great abundance this year. They are wheat savers—the nation needs them, and with the difficulties of last winter in shipping fresh in mind there is reason to believe special effort should be made to move the crop in a timely way this year. The nation can easily absorb an extra 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 million bushels with proper distribution assured. There should be no let-up in the cultivation and spraying of this crop.

SELECT GOOD SEED CORN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good seed corn must be: Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted.

Grown on productive plants of a productive variety. Well matured and preserved from ripening time to planting time in a manner that will retain its full productivity.

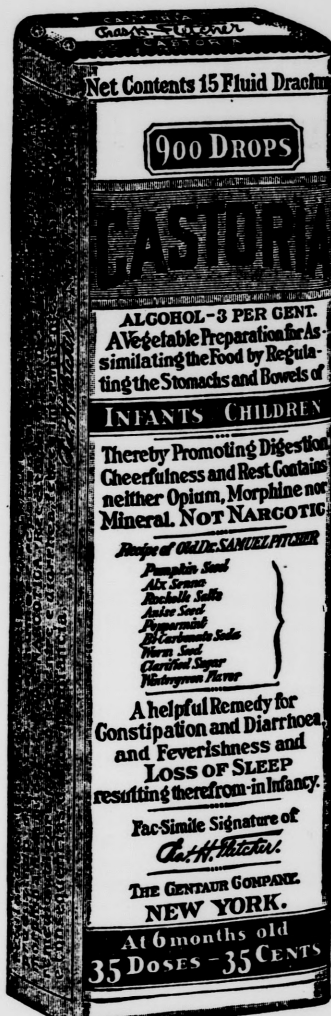
This sort of seed corn can best be secured by gathering the ears from the stalks as early as they mature in the fall, by promptly drying the seed immediately after it has been gathered, and by keeping it constantly dry and safe from rats, mice and insects.

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher Honestly advertised, Honestly placed before the public and from which he Honestly expects to receive his reward.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derriek, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gaines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mother to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Parman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS

the Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher.**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Opening His Eyes.

"There will be a greater percentage of contented men in proportion to the world's population after the war than there was before it started."

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, if living for weeks and months in muddy trenches and being bombed, gassed, shelled and otherwise shot at, not to mention the coolies, won't make a man rate the comforts of home at their true value, I don't know what will."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Heal Baby Rashes

That itchy, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

All Figured Out.

Jack took great pride in dressing up in his little soldier's uniform and drilling with his air rifle. When his uncle came home on a furlough, Jack, stretching to his full height, with a serious and important air, told him: "Next year I'll be old enough to go to kindergarten, and then the year after that I'm going to the war."

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Don't Shoot Live Pigeons.

Any pigeon in the air may be a carrier pigeon flying from a loft under government supervision. Its destruction may be a serious loss to the American army. All persons, therefore, are urged to refrain from shooting pigeons and to discourage the practice of hunters and of children.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am a partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Druggists, 75¢. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Too many men look upon education as a sort of loophole through which to escape work.

Much Over-Rated.

Attila the Hun was a piker—a poor, doddering, inefficient, tender-hearted old fustibudger. We have learned that during the last four years. No pep. No science. No poison gas.

How did Weyler earn the terrific reputation that he had in 1898? He was a quiet, law-abiding, carpet-slipping old Spanish gentleman, and as harmless as a bowl of bread and milk.

What did he know of brutality? Villa, dead or alive, used to pose as some pumpkins in the realm of polite butchery. Where did he get that stuff? He was only a movie crook. Nero got away with a lot of notoriety in his time as a first-class, all-around blackleg, but he was only an amateur.

Not Far Off.

Two sailors were discussing the translation of "Deutschland Uber Alles." "It means that 'it's all over with Germany.'" the wise youth declared.

Almost Out.

Burglar's Wife—Say, Mag, do you know of any reliable cure for somnambulism? My Bert is troubled something awful with that uncanny affliction.

Pocketpicker's Wife—What's he been doing lately?

Burglar's Wife—Only last night a rasping sound woke me up and I hope to die if there wasn't Bert with two bars of his nice brass twin bed sawed clear through!—Buffalo Express.

Warning Him Off.

He—I want to get married. Do you think I will?

She—Don't ask me!—Judge.

ASTHMADOR

ASTHMADOR
ALWAYS RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM

BABEK
for
That Tired Feeling
A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil and mineral values of its pet. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 118, Kemmerer, Wyo.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, Md. 37-1918.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of Summer by taking

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

It purifies and enriches the blood and makes you Strong. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for pale, sickly children, for delicate Mothers, for Old Folks or any one of the family who has poor blood. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.